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April 18, 1917

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[Part 46
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The Illustrated London News

of APRIL 21 contains illustrations of—

VIMY RIDGE: CANADIAN MACHINE-GUNNERS, USING SHELL CRATERS AS COVER, SUPPORTING THE INFANTRY.

AMERICA'S ENTRY INTO THE WAR: THE STARS AND STRIPES IN LONDON.

THE GREAT CANADIAN EXPLOIT: THE TAKING OF VIMY RIDGE.

THE CANADIAN CAPTURE OF VIMY RIDGE.

CANADA'S GLORY AT VIMY: THE OPENING BOMBARDMENT.

FIELD-MARSHAL SIR DOUGLAS HAIG—HIS LATEST PORTRAIT.

BRITISH TROOPS ATTACKING.

BRITISH ARTILLERY AND CAVALRY.

THE SOMME ADVANCE: BRITISH FIELD-BATTERIES MOVING UP TO HARASS THE GERMAN RETREAT NEAR BAPAUME.

PRISONERS TAKEN AT THE BATTLE OF ARRAS.

THE HOUR OF DELIVERANCE.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND GENERAL NIVELLE: AN INVESTITURE.

HISTORIC SCENES IN PETROGRAD.

A BARRICADE AND RUSSIAN TROOPS.

A PRO-ENTENTE CHANGE OF RULERS IN ABYSSINIA

A DAUGHTER OF MENELIK CROWNED: THE NEW EMPRESS OF ABYSSINIA.

OFFICERS ON THE ROLL OF HONOUR.

Etc. Etc. Etc.

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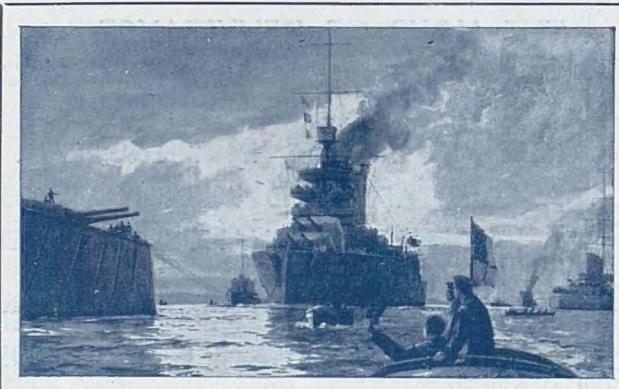
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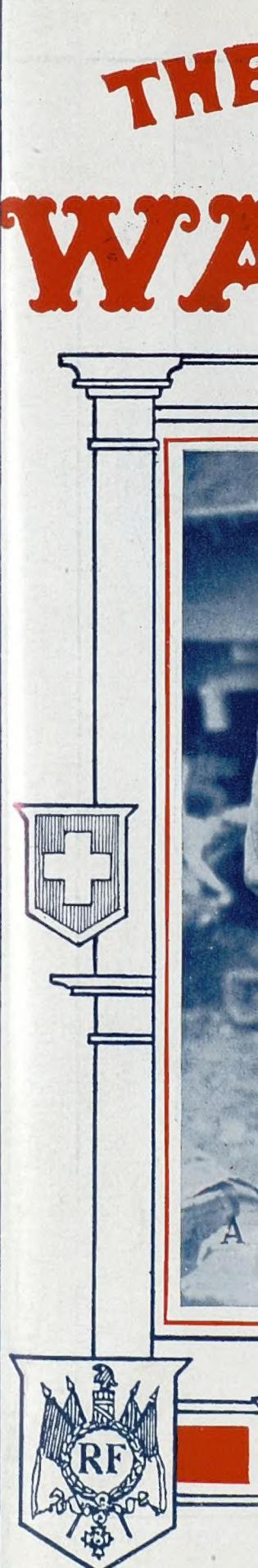
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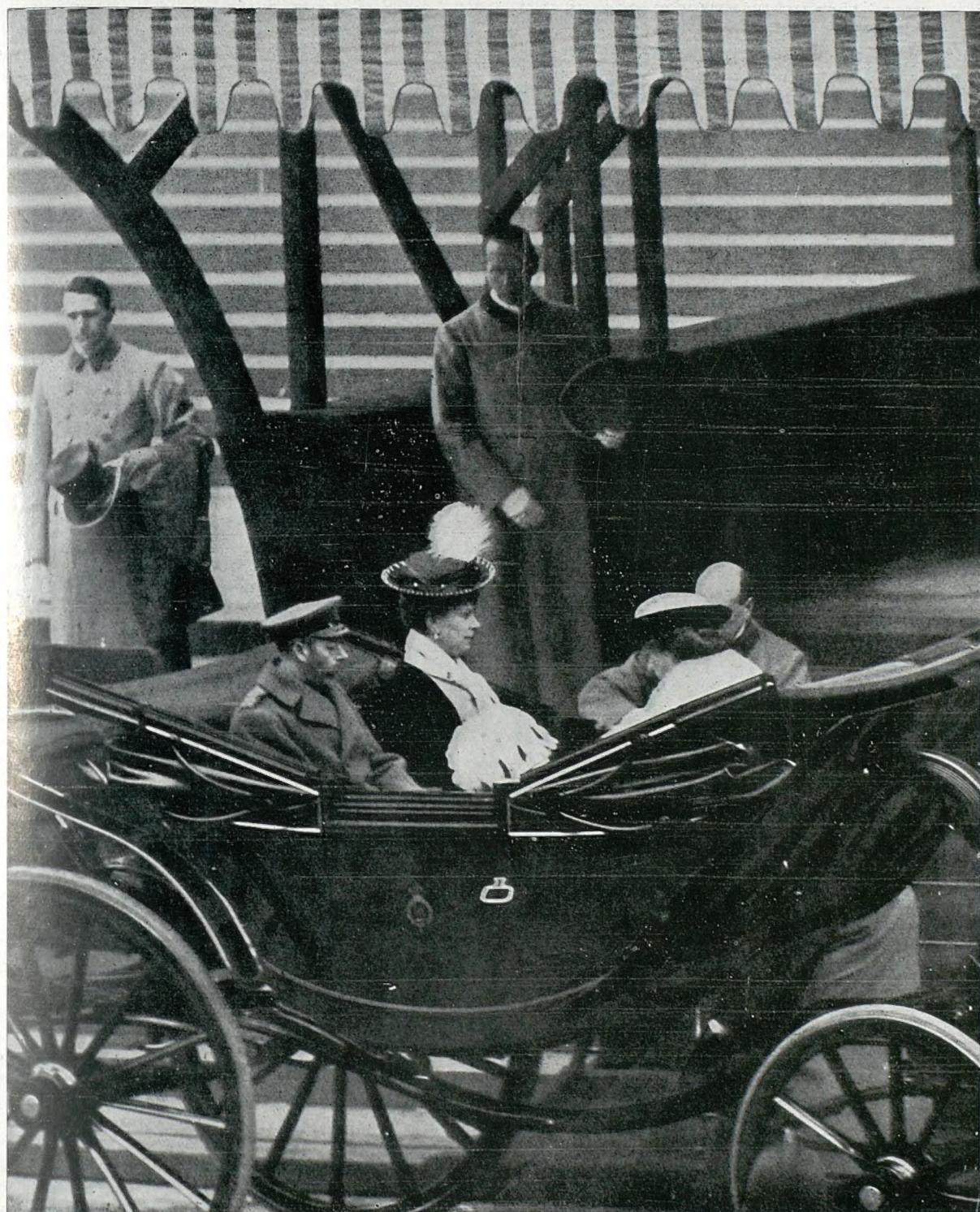
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The Illustrated War News, April 25, 1917.—Part 46, New Series.

would be content with Dardanelles and effect declaration is bound to the Turkish mind. half-a-dozen fronts, and silent forces, can be in the spiritual beauty of . The German had belligerency, and has taken even ; Russia's declaration—removing, as it does, the threat to Constantinople—seems, on the face of things, an opportunity for the Turks to cut out from a bad bargain. Turkey seems ripe for such a move, and such a move would be valuable to us, for we could use some of the men now on the Mesopotamian and Sinai fronts in other and more important fields.

Of naval news this week, though we have "sal" for the destroyers early, since we torpedoed them off Zeebrugge early were destroyed in the naval and air raid on the . We admitted the loss of

LONDON: APRIL 14, 1917.

The Illustrated War News



AMERICA DAY, APRIL 20, 1917: KING GEORGE V. AND QUEEN MARY ARRIVING AT ST. PAUL'S.
Photograph by C.N.

TURKISH "RED CRESCENT"
[Photograph by C.N.]

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS AND SKETCH, LTD.
—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1917.

THE GREAT WAR.

By W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.

THE ALLIED STRATEGY BEGINS TO SHOW—HINDENBURG'S PREDICAMENT—
FIRST FRUITS OF THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

THE past week has certainly been one of the most notable in the annals of Armageddon. The Germans, who are unable to refrain from drawing the attention of the less skilled to the obvious, have advertised that "one of the greatest battles of the mighty war, and therefore in the history of the world," is taking place, and, though we may wonder how it was that "the brilliant retreat to plan" went wrong and changed suddenly to

"the greatest battle," we can agree that in the time under review events have been developing with extraordinary swiftness to a phase of crucial importance. The whole scheme of war has emerged from a condition of indefiniteness (in definition, that is, to the public eye) into a condition of singular relevancy. We have been able to see not merely the vigorous and victorious

extension of fighting over the 120 miles of front that runs between Loos and Auberive, but we are beginning to see the machinery of a plan as big in conception as the fighting is big in energy. We are beginning, as it were, to see some light. We are beginning to perceive the reasons for certain apparent reticences in past action; and, more than anything, we are beginning to appreciate the fact that not all good strategy is "made in Germany," but that quite a striking portion of it is the property of our own leaders.

As it was bad accountancy to strike a balance of our profit and loss in the "retreat," before we had seen what our plan to meet the enemy move might be, so it would be bad accountancy to give a final valuation to the plan in these days when it has only just been put into motion. It is a good plan; it has about it the air of solidity and skill

which should make for success; but strategic plans, however fine their conception, have undeniably the faculty of ganging agley. We feel this one will not suffer that fate, but it is not reasonable to feel triumphant before the triumph is here. All the same, though we are yet in the days of initiation, we can consider our new move in its scope, and assess from it some ideas of its purpose, its powers, and its chances of practical result.

The immediate consideration of the plan—and it is obvious that the fighting at Lens is one with the fighting on the Aisne—shows us that we have leaders who have the ability to do something better than merely to chase Hindenburg's retreating divisions across country to St. Quentin and Cambrai. Chase those divisions they did certainly, but we see now that the

chase was mainly to hold the retirement, keep it fighting, and keep it anxious by threats to such nodal points as St. Quentin and Laon. While this chase drove ahead, winning what it could, and dismaying the enemy by its swiftness, the real power of action was being taken up at more important points in a more important manner. With the smashing stroke beyond Vimy, against Lens, and the nervous, defensive ganglion about St. Quentin, we began to appreciate the fact that the Allies had the *nous*, the ability, and the force to shatter Hindenburg's schemes by a stroke of manœuvre rather than the pressure of weight—that is, the assault from Arras threatened to turn the whole of the German line, while the pressure against Cambrai and St. Quentin only threatened to drive it in. When the French opened their mighty attack at the beginning of this week, our growing



ON THE BRITISH WESTERN FRONT: OUR MEN USING A GERMAN GUN
AGAINST THE RETIRING GERMANS.—[Official Photograph.]

appreciation of the Aisne—confirmed. That attack general battle from Rheims—giving the apparently impregnable Aisne, as well as a plateau—spread quickly to the Suippes, where the fighting, the entirety of a formidable Moronvilliers. The immediate tactical advantage of this new offensive was the capture of all the German first line positions, and some of the second, along a great front; but the strategical value of the movement, taken in conjunction with the fighting at Vimy, was enormous.

In a sentence, the meaning of this Aisne—the French have opened that threatens of the present Hindenburg's the south, as the British threatens them from see going on now is a double flanking stroke of ferocity holding out such that they are bound to strength, since, if the power in the West is li



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PREDICAMENT—

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old the retirement, keep it anxious by threats to such as St. Quentin and Laon. While this is what it could, and its swiftness, the real power taken up at more important manner. With the at Vimy, against Lens, and ganglion about St. Quentin, the fact that the Allies had and the force to shatter by a stroke of manœuvre were of weight—that is, the threatened to turn the whole while the pressure against St. Quentin only threatened to drive them back. The French opened their mighty

MAN GUN

appreciation of the Allies' skill in plan was confirmed. That attack, which first extended the general battle from Soissons to the north of Rheims—giving the French the control of the apparently impregnable northern bank of the Aisne, as well as a supremacy on the Craonne plateau—spread quickly eastward from Rheims to the Suippes, where, as a result of truly marvellous fighting, the troops of our Ally carried the entirety of a formidable range of heights south of Moronvilliers. The immediate tactical advantage of this new offensive was the capture of all the German first line positions, and some of the second, along a great front; but the strategical value of the movement, taken in conjunction with the fighting at Vimy, was enormous.

In a sentence, the meaning of this Aisne-Champagne battle is that the French have opened up a phase of fighting that threatens the flank and the rear of the present Hindenburg dispositions from the south, as the British fighting about Lens threatens them from the north. The battle we see going on now is a battle concentrated on a double flanking stroke; it is a battle of indubitable ferocity holding out such menace to the Germans that they are bound to fight with every ounce of strength, since, if they crack, the whole of their power in the West is likely to collapse. The Allied

strategy that was only latterly in question has, then, suddenly developed a line of splendid brilliance. Holding Hindenburg from Cambrai to St. Quentin, from St. Quentin to the Aisne (and more than holding him—threatening him even with a break at St. Quentin), the Allies are also driving hard at his wings. Hindenburg is in an evil predicament. He must fight sternly and with all his wits on every front. A break on any of the fronts might spell disaster. That, of course, is the bold conception of the present plan. Its theory has, however, to be developed through the travails of fact. The conception is admirable enough, but it will be subjected to many exigencies. The weather, quite abominable just now, must have a certain derogatory effect on the action of advance, and the advance must meet difficulties in terrain and in defence works. The Lens area is good country for tactics of resistance; the mine works and slag-heaps can all be organised into holding points. On the Aisne and in the Champagne the French face a formidable country, stiffly hilly, sparse in villages, difficult for organisation and communication. And, to these natural impediments, which must be grimly surmounted before success comes, must be added the energies of the enemy. He has been struck some ghastly blows; he has lost more valuable positions in the last few days than he



ON THE BRITISH WESTERN FRONT: WORKING PARTIES FOLLOWING UP THE ADVANCE.—[Official Photograph.]



ON THE BRITISH WESTERN FRONT: OUTSIDE AN ADVANCED DRESSING-STATION.—[Official Photograph.]

has lost through months of war ; he is in danger ; he will fight with all his powers to save himself from the calamity of defeat ; and, at the worst, he will employ all his ability to extricate himself from an alarming position and find his way back to a more secure line. As before Kovel in the



ON THE BRITISH WESTERN FRONT : A SCENE ON A ROAD ON NEWLY CAPTURED GROUND.—[Official Photograph.]

summer of 1916, he is now piling up his forces to bring the Allied assault to a standstill. He is cramming his reserves into his line, as he did before Brussiloff. It must be remembered that these tactics were successful against the Russians, and we cannot eliminate the chances of his success now. Success or no must be left to the future and the power and ability of the Allies, though it can be said that the Allies are better equipped with guns and shells than ever Brussiloff was. If the Germans cannot hold, it must be expected they will fall back rather than break—I say this because the Germans are making much of the fact that the Allies have failed to "break" the front. The day of broken fronts is probably over ; but the day when fronts must yield and go back, with a vigorous enemy hurrying after, is only beginning. The least we can be aiming at is to force the enemy still further back across France ; the most might be anything.

Some of the features of the fighting are worth attention. Its method, economy in effort and life, its slaughter of the enemy, and the soundness of its manipulation are remarkable qualities. The staffing all through is essentially workmanlike ; the tactics of gunnery and infantry combine with an assurance beyond praise. When we recall that such positions as the Vimy Ridge, the Aisne and Craonne heights, and the bold hills between Mont Carnillet and Auberive were justly considered

inaccessible even in 1915, and were yet carried with a despatch which puts the fighting of the Somme—brilliant though it was—in the shade, we can gauge something of the skill which the Franco-British Staffs have acquired. On all these fronts the Allied troops had to fight against a prepared enemy. Vimy was strongly held, along the Aisne and in the Champagne effectives were massed in the expectancy of just such strokes as the French successfully delivered—and, indeed, the huge bags of prisoners and material, as well as the huge slaughter, assures us of the German strength—yet, in spite of the enemy strength in preparation, the points were carried, and carried with a loss considerably less than that anticipated. Such victories can only be gained by armies whose method and strength are supreme over their rivals. It is this supremacy that augurs ill for Germany.

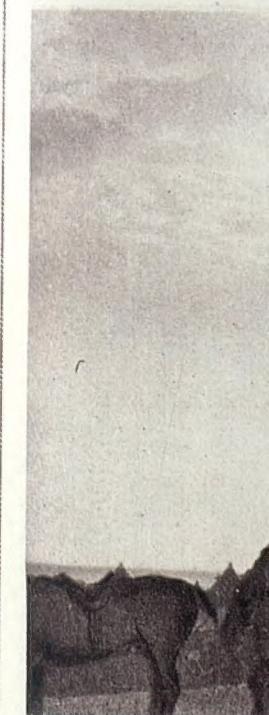
That the augury is understood is apparent. The German divisions have been railed post-haste into the battle area. It is said that the Russian and Italian fronts have been tapped for men. It is certain that the Germans had twenty divisions in line against the first French attack, and more divisions were hurried up. The Germans realise the position is crucial, and it is more than likely that they have thrown aside all other plans in their anxiety to pull the present situation out of the fire. This, indeed, may be the first important



ON THE BRITISH WESTERN FRONT : A NEW SUPPORT LINE.—[Official Photograph.]

fruits of the Allied offensive. They may have settled the enigma of Hindenburg's giant reserve once and for all. That giant reserve may not be utilised against Russia or Italy or Calais—it may have to be utilised to dam the tide of attack that is rising in the West.

LONDON: APRIL 21, 1917.



ANTI-AIRCRAFT PR

To leave enemy aircraft on their occasional "tip and Allied base camps at Salonik designate the localities of the crosses on white, displayed from any altitude. In some

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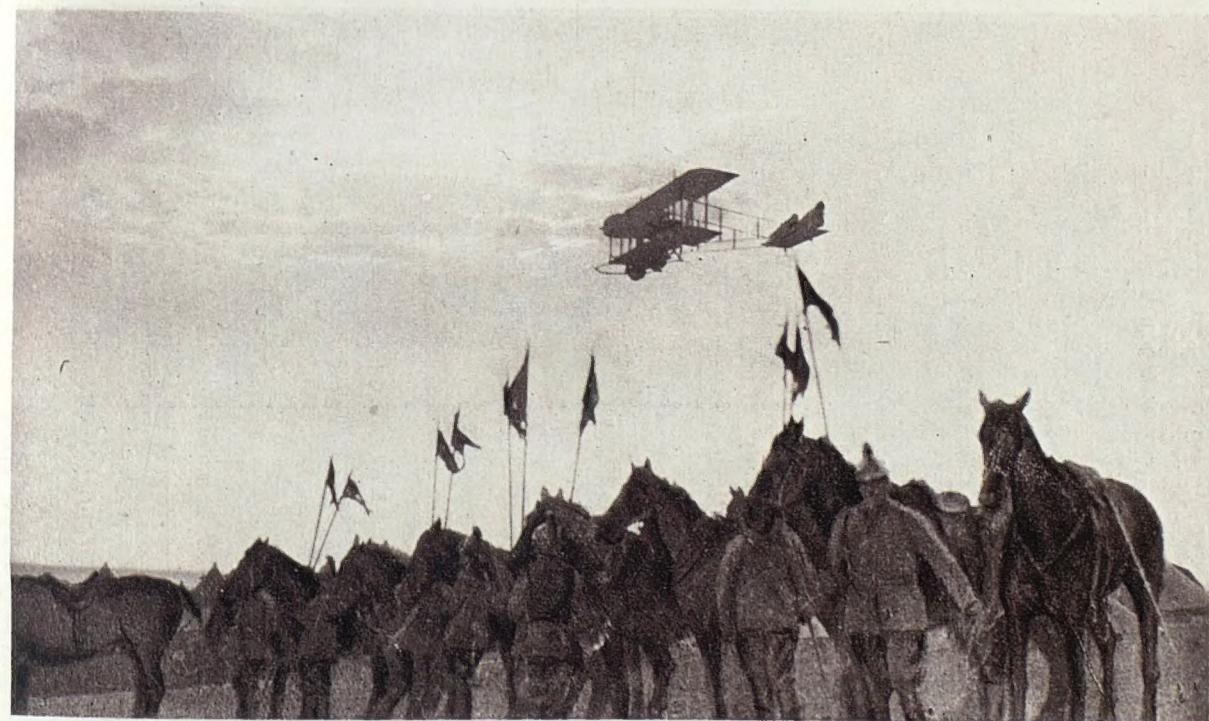
SUPPLY LINE.—[Official Photograph.]

offensive. They may have Hindenburg's giant reserve but that giant reserve may not be available or Italy or Calais—it may not be able to stem the tide of attack that

LONDON: APRIL 21, 1917.



At a British Base Hospital at Salonika.

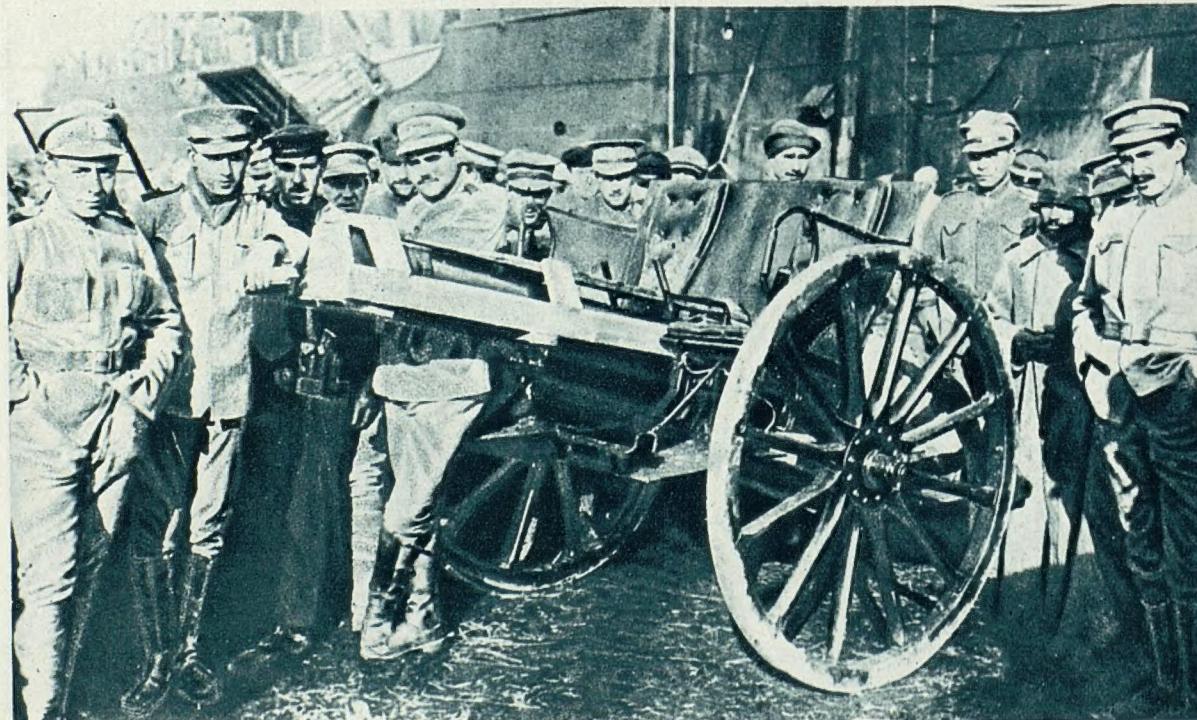
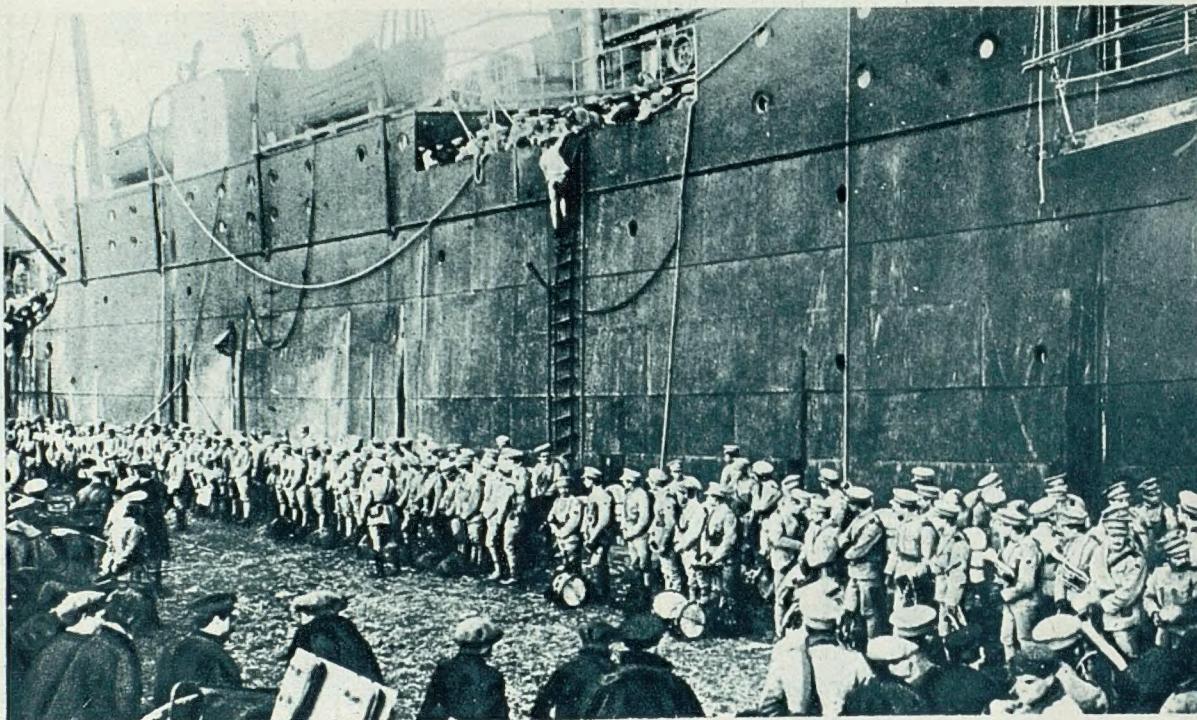


ANTI-AIRCRAFT PRECAUTIONS: INDIANS MAKING A RED CROSS WITH TILES AND WHITEWASH.

To leave enemy aircraft on the Balkan Front no excuse when on their occasional "tip and run" bomb-dropping raids over the Allied base camps at Salonika, the hospital authorities consistently designate the localities of their establishments by means of red crosses on white, displayed horizontally on the ground and visible from any altitude. In some instances red-and-white canvas strips

are used, as we illustrated in a former issue, showing a hospital camp so marked, which the enemy all the same bombarded, causing loss of life. Here Indian soldiers are seen marking out a red cross with tiles and whitewash. French dragoons of General Sarrail's personal escort are seen in the lower illustration, standing beside their chargers, while an aeroplane is passing.—[Photos. by L.N.A.]

Britain's Oldest Ally en Route for the front.



LANDING OF THE PORTUGUESE CONTINGENT IN FRANCE: INFANTRY ON DISEMBARKATION.

The upper illustration shows a disembarkation scene at a certain French seaport at the landing of one of the Portuguese infantry regiments. The regiment is shown fallen-in on the quay alongside the transport. The band is seen on the right of the illustration. Men and baggage are still coming off the ship down the sloping gangway partially seen on the left. In the lower illustration, some

typical Portuguese soldiers are seen. As will be noted, they wear uniforms, caps and tunics, of very much the same shape and cut as the khaki-clad men of the British Army. As to the fighting capabilities of the Portuguese soldier, Englishmen ought to know something. They proved themselves among the most stubborn fighters in Wellington's Peninsular army.—[Photos. by C.N.]

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THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS.

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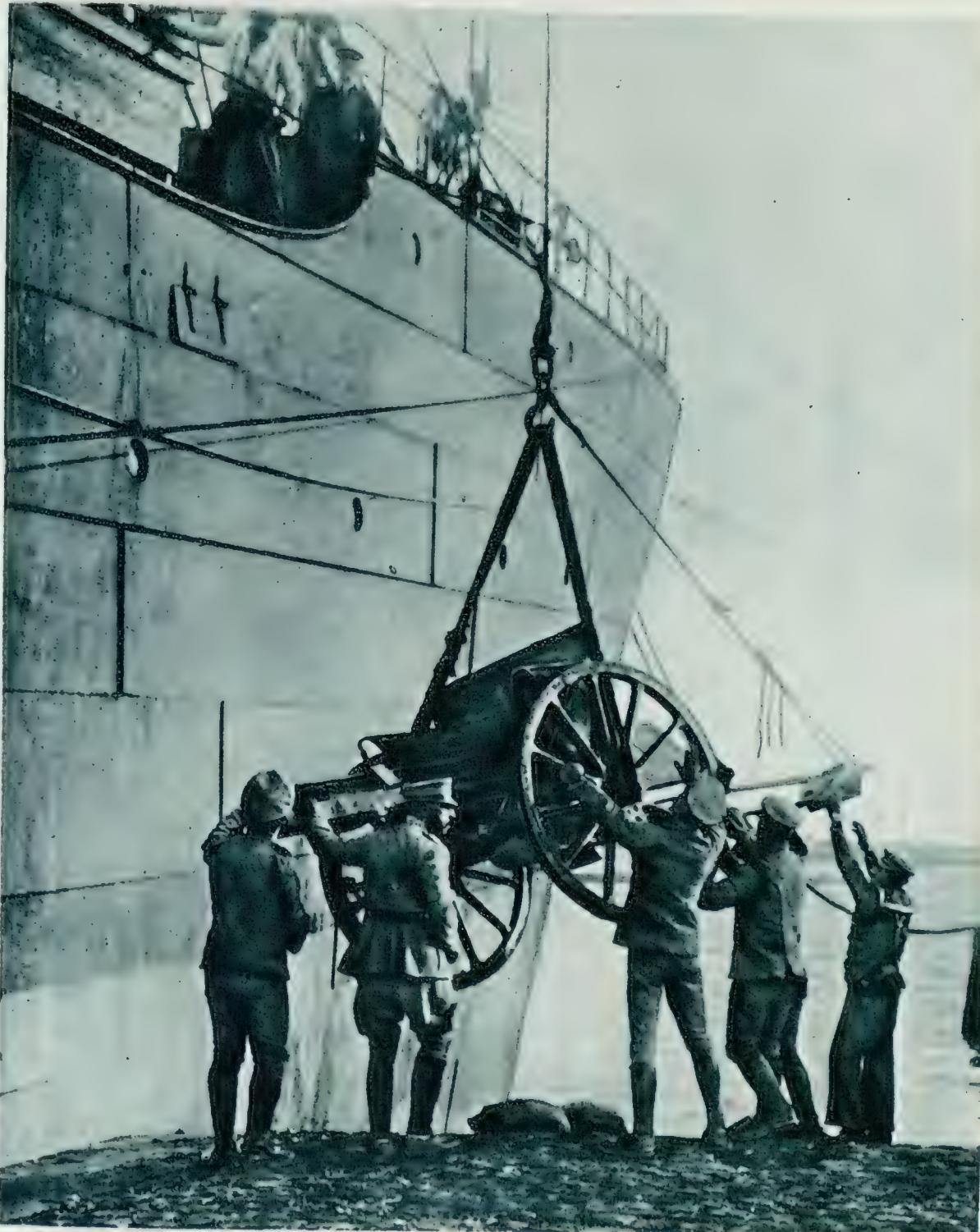
front.



I DISEMBARKATION.

seen. As will be noted, they wear very much the same shape and cut as the British Army. As to the fighting soldier, Englishmen ought to know themselves among the most stubborn in the army.—[Photos. by C.N.]

Britain's Oldest Ally en Route for the front.



PORtUGUESE MATERIEL LANDED AT A FRENCH PORT: LOWERING A VEHICLE FROM A TRANSPORT.

In previous issues we have given illustrations of some of the troops of the Portuguese Army—infantry, cavalry, and artillery—under orders to join the Allies on the Western Front, while undergoing training in Portugal for campaigning service; also of officers and men of an advance detachment in France. On this page and on that opposite, we now show part of the Portuguese main

Expeditionary Force, on the occasion of their landing at a French port. The photographs have just reached London. That on this page shows the disembarkation of army material alongside a quay in progress, a military vehicle being slung overboard from a transport. Owing to Portugal's geographical situation, the only means of reaching the scene of war is by a sea passage.—[Photos. by C.N.]



"To Reinforce those Splendid Australian Divisions at



COMPATRIOTS OF THE MEN WHO INFILCTED TERRIBLE PUNISHMENT ON THE PRUSSIANS

After inspecting the Australian troops on Salisbury Plain on April 17, the King sent a message to Major-General the Hon. Sir Newton Moore in which he said: "I am very glad to have had an opportunity of inspecting the various training units of the Australian Imperial Force, and I wish to express my satisfaction with the appearance of the fine body of men on

GUARD AT LAGNICOEUR: A GREAT
parade to-day. You will, I know, be pleased to see the splendid condition of the Australian Divisions at the front, whose deeds at Lagnicourt had repelled an attack

the front": The King's Inspection on Salisbury Plain.



GUARD AT LAGNICOUP: A GREAT BODY OF AUSTRALIAN TROOPS MARCHING PAST THE KING.

LE PUNISHMENT ON THE PRUSSIANS
message to Major-General the Hon. inspecting the various training units
erance of the fine body of men on
parade to-day. You will, I know, acquit yourselves with credit when your time comes to reinforce those splendid Australian Divisions at the front, whose deeds and fighting qualities have won the highest praise." Only two days before, the Australians at Lagnicourt had repelled an attack by the Prussian Guard, of whom they are said to have shot down over 1500.—[Photo. C.N.]



The Canadian Capture of Vimy Ridge.



CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY: CANADIAN LIGHT HORSE AND HORSE ARTILLERY GOING INTO ACTION.

Cavalry shared in the taking of Vimy Ridge, as in other phases of the Battle of Arras. Some, for example, captured a pair of heavy German howitzers; others drove the Germans out of Monchy. Our photographs show Canadian Light Horse going into action on Vimy Ridge, and (below) Canadian Horse Artillery, during the same action, taking up a new position. "The gunners," writes

Mr. Philip Gibbs, "were rushing up their field-guns. 'Our 60-pounders,' said a Canadian officer, 'had the day of their lives.' They found many targets. There were trains moving in Vimy village, and they hit them. There were troops massing . . . and they were shattered. There were guns and limbers on the move, and men and horses were killed."—[Photos. by Canadian War Records.]

CANADIAN MACHINE-GUNNERS

The Canadian machine-gunner's capture of Vimy Ridge and German attempts to recapture it on April 12 (three days after the battle) stated: "Early this morning the Canadian machine-gunner's captured Vimy Ridge and held it against German attempts to recapture it on April 12 (three days after the battle)."



April 25, 1917

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THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS.

[Part 48
New Series]—1



The Canadian Capture of Vimy Ridge.



CANADIAN MACHINE-GUNNERS ON VIMY RIDGE: THE USE OF SHELL-HOLES AS EMPLACEMENTS.

GOING INTO ACTION.
up their field-guns. 'Our
'had the day of their lives.'
were trains moving in Vimy
were troops massing . . . and
uns and limbers on the move,
otos. by Canadian War Records.]

The Canadian machine-gunners did good service both in the capture of Vimy Ridge and in the repulse of the subsequent German attempts to recapture it. Thus, in an official despatch of April 12 (three days after the Ridge had been taken), it was stated: "Early this morning we attacked and captured two important positions in the enemy's lines north of the Vimy Ridge,

astride the River Souchet. A number of prisoners were taken by us. During the night two hostile attacks upon our new positions on the northern end of the Vimy Ridge were driven off by our machine-gun fire, with heavy German losses." As the above photograph shows, the Canadians made use of shell-holes as positions for machine-guns.—[Photos. by Canadian War Records.]

German Prisoners in the Battle of Arras.



"CARRYING OUR WOUNDED": PRISONER STRETCHER-BEARERS; OTHERS FED BY THE BRITISH.

In the upper photograph some German prisoners, in their "Dolly Varden" helmets, are seen acting as stretcher-bearers for British and German wounded. The lower photograph shows others, mostly in round caps, receiving food from a British soldier. "The German prisoners," writes Mr. Philip Gibbs in an account of the capture of Vimy Ridge, "were glad to pay for the gift of life by

carrying our wounded back. The eagerness of these men was pitiful, and now and then laughable. At least the Canadian escorts found great laughing matter in the enormous numbers of men they had to guard. . . . Many looked ill and starved, but others were tall, stout, hefty fellows. . . . Some had been without food four days; our gun-fire had boxed them in."—[Official Photographs.]

MAKING THEMSELVES
The Germans captured in the
officially stated on April 16
alacrity in making themselves
actuated by motives of re-
their lives, and exchanging
trenches for the good food

Irras.



Some of our fourteen Thousand German Prisoners.



MAKING THEMSELVES USEFUL : GERMAN PRISONERS BRINGING IN WOUNDED AND A MACHINE-GUN.

FED BY THE BRITISH.

The eagerness of these men was
shameful. At least the Canadian escorts
and the enormous numbers of men they
looked ill and starved, but others were
well. Some had been without food four
days. "They had to leave them in,"—[Official Photographs.]

The Germans captured in the Battle of Arras, whose number was officially stated on April 16 as exceeding 14,000, showed considerable alacrity in making themselves useful in various ways. They were actuated by motives of relief, no doubt, at having escaped with their lives, and exchanging the hardships and horrors of their own trenches for the good food and considerate treatment they were

certain of receiving in a British prison camp. In the upper photograph are seen some German prisoners carrying a wounded man on a stretcher over rough ground. The lower illustration shows captured German machine-gunned bringing their gun into the British lines. German artillery prisoners feared their fellow captives of the infantry might attack them for failing them in battle.—[Official Photos.]

ROMANCES OF THE REGIMENTS: XLVI.—THE ROYAL SCOTS.

HEPBURN'S PARTING WITH GUSTAVUS.

THE romance of regimental romances has but one defect: it is too obviously a romance. But the famous old corps to which it belongs, the senior regiment in the British Service, does not require to go to fiction for "a tale to draw children from their play and old men from the chimney-corner," as Sir Philip Sidney says. The Royal Scots' wonderful story is written in hard fact, and the history of the regiment is one long romance. In romance it arose, when certain adventurous Scots—and in particular John Hepburn, son of the Laird of Athelstaneford in East Lothian—heard the recruiting drums of Sir Andrew Gray, and took service for the Bohemian wars. Any cause would have been welcome, but, as it happened, the Scottish recruits of 1620 found an especial attraction in trailing a pike under Frederick, Count Palatine of the Rhine; for his cause was in effect that of Elizabeth of Bohemia, daughter of James VI.

It is a far cry from that enlistment to the Royal Scots. Hepburn, after serving for a time as a "private gentleman," rose rapidly to commissioned rank, and became the trusted lieutenant of Gustavus Adolphus, with whom he shared most of his great exploits. But they parted at length

in some bitterness on the great day at Nuremberg. On the eve of that battle Hepburn had resigned his commission, but he could not stay out of the fighting; and the King of Sweden, reluctant to lose so good a man, twice begged him as a favour to undertake hazardous duties. These, "because they were hazardous," Hepburn performed gladly; but he would not reconsider his decision, and passed into the service of France.

The exact reason of the quarrel between Gustavus and Hepburn is not known. It occurred at a critical time, and appears to have been comparatively trifling. But both men were quick on the point of honour, and words were spoken on both sides which were not easily withdrawn. Some younger officer, it is said, had been sent by

Gustavus to a point of danger which Hepburn coveted, and he and the King came to high words. The King so far forgot himself as to descend to personalities. He taunted Hepburn with being a Roman Catholic (which he was), and, going a little lower, made regrettable remarks about the Colonel's dress, which was always very rich and fastidious. Hepburn put up his sword, and vowed he would never draw it again in the Swedish quarrel.

[Continued overleaf.]



ON THE WESTERN FRONT: WOUNDED CARRIED IN BY PRISONERS AT VIMY RIDGE.—[Canadian War Records.]



ON THE WESTERN FRONT: A LIGHT-RAILROAD TRUCK WITH WOUNDED ABOARD; AND GERMAN PRISONERS CARRYING IN A WOUNDED MAN.—[Canadian War Records.]



AFTER THE ADVANCE

After the Canadians had accomplished by assault the famous Vimy Ridge, the position they had won. They were still resisting. This work the

ROYAL SCOTS.

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[Continued overleaf.]



AND GERMAN PRISONERS

The Canadian Capture of Vimy Ridge.



AFTER THE ADVANCE: CANADIAN RESERVES ON VIMY RIDGE DIGGING IN AND CONSOLIDATING.

After the Canadians had accomplished their great exploit of carrying by assault the famous Vimy Ridge, their next task was to hold the position they had won. The next day (April 10) was "largely devoted (to quote a Reuter message) to consolidating the important gains of Monday and clearing up spots here and there which were still resisting." This work the Canadians did with equal success,

and two German counter-attacks were repelled. In an official despatch of the 12th, Sir Douglas Haig was able to state that: "Further progress has also been made during the day north of the Scarpe and east of the Vimy Ridge. Our gains reported this morning north of the Vimy Ridge have been secured, and our positions strengthened."--[Photos. by Canadian War Records.]

Gustavus saw his mistake, which was the more g'aring that he had just appointed Sir John to the command of half his infantry, though with no higher rank than Colonel. He tried to smooth the matter over, but the Colonel bowed and withdrew.



ON THE WESTERN FRONT: IN OCCUPATION OF A GERMAN TRENCH.

Official Photograph.

But the friendship of years was hard to break. All through that fierce day at Nuremberg, when Wallenstein's artillery, firmly posted on the Altenburg heights, mowed down attack after attack of Gustavus's troops, Hepburn remained near the King, and exposed himself as bravely as the men of his old command, the Green Brigade. Compelled to remain a mere spectator, Hepburn kept always in the zone of danger.

Towards evening a fresh attack was proposed by Duke Bernard of Weimar, and Gustavus wished further information as to the precise position. "Is there no able officer," he asked, "who will hasten there and examine this ground for me?" Not a single field officer appeared amid the general confusion. Hepburn took his chance, and volunteered. "Go, Colonel Hepburn," said the King. "I am much obliged to you."

Hepburn, attended by a faithful sergeant, dashed away through the smoke and reconnoitred the position as well as he could. He returned alone. The sergeant had fallen. "Sire," said the Colonel, "the attempt is practicable." The assault was delivered, at terrible cost to the Scots. Night was now at hand, and Gustavus noticed that several Swedish regiments, advancing too far, were like to be cut off by Wallenstein's cavalry. He wished them to retreat, but had no one to send with the order. Knowing his man, he applied once more to the Colonel.

"Sire," said Hepburn, "this is the only

service I cannot refuse your Majesty, because it is a hazardous one."

He turned and crossed the fire-swept ground again, cutting his way through bands of straggling Croats. When he rejoined the King, Hepburn sheathed his sword, and cried, "And now, Sire, never more shall this sword be drawn in your service. This is the last time I shall serve so ungrateful a Prince."

Even then he could not desert the King. All through that night he lay on the ground close to Gustavus. At dawn he heard the King, who was anxious about the advanced Scottish musketeers, asking, "Is any officer of the field near me?"

"There is none but Colonel Hepburn," said an attendant.

At the words, Hepburn sprang forward.

"Colonel Hepburn," Gustavus cried, "may I beg of you to make one visit to our poor soldiers on the Altenburg and observe if there is any place whence we may use artillery against the castle?"

Hepburn did his chief yet one more good turn. He came back to report that he had found the Scots almost buried in mud and water, but he had seen a place where cannon might be used at forty paces.

"I had rather," said the King, "you had found me a place at ten times that distance. I cannot bear the thought of seeing my brave soldiers torn to pieces a second time."

There was nothing for it but retreat. Gustavus,



ON THE WESTERN FRONT: TOMMIES WATCHING THE BRITISH ADVANCE.

Official Photograph.

in person, brought off the mud-stained Scots, marching with them on foot like a junior officer. But even that act of reparation did not heal the breach. Hepburn had performed his last service, and went his way. A month later, Gustavus fell at Lützen.

April 25, 1917



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A SHRA

Two shrapnel effects having been taken a Note the whitish spot of the photograph, bullets from the sh bedded themselves.

April 25, 1917

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WING THE BRITISH ADVANCE.

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A German Hit-Back during the Vimy Ridge Attack.



A SWARMS OF BUSTS IN FRONT OF A BRITISH TRENCH: IMMEDIATELY AFTERWARDS.

Two shrapnel effects with one shell are shown here—the photograph having been taken a few seconds after a burst high up in the air. Note the whitish spots on the ground in the immediate foreground of the photograph. They are bullet marks, showing where the bullets from the shell had just struck the soft ground and embedded themselves. In the brief interval succeeding the "opening"

of the shell-casing by its explosion, and the scattering forward of the bullets inside, we see the smoke cloud, still forming a fairly compact puff, as it drifts away. Already the whiteness characteristic of shrapnel-bursts has to a large extent darkened to grey and partially to the final dark tinge the smoke of the explosive takes before finally breaking up.—[Canadian War Records.]



On Easter Monday Morning—The German front



"BURSTS OF SHELL AND SHRAPNEL FILLED THE EARTH AND AIR": THE ENEMY'S

Describing the bombardment of the enemy's Vimy Ridge trenches preliminary to the all-conquering Canadian infantry advance, Mr. Beach Thomas writes: "Here and there great mines arose in ponderous upheavals of blackness, glowing red at the centre. The enemy fired his frantic 'S.O.S.' from every quarter. Bursts of shell, and shrapnel—this medley of fireworks—filled the

TRENCHES WHILE THE TO

earth and air with such inter
the wall of a ruin or give ba
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the German front

on Vimy Ridge Undergoing Bombardment.



TRENCHES WHILE THE TORNADO OF BRITISH SHELLS WAS BURSTING ON THEM.

"EARTH AND AIR": THE ENEMY'S
ering Canadian infantry advance,
ckness, glowing red at the centre.
is medley of fireworks—filled the
earth and air with such intermingled fires that little distinction was perceptible till some particular explosion happened to reflect
the wall of a ruin or give background to a tree." There were continuous explosions along the enemy's front, mostly from high-
explosive shells bursting exactly on the trench-lines.—[Canadian War Records Photograph.]



Canada's Never-to-be-forgotten Achievement: The Victorious Assa



IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE ARTILLERY BOMBARDMENT CEASED: GOING FORWARD ACROSS "NO MAN'S LA

With such completeness and thoroughness had the artillery done their work on Vimy Ridge among the German entrenchments and belts of barbed-wire entanglement, that, as far as outlying obstacles remained, the infantry of the Canadian attack had in most places little more than a "walk over." We see something of the smashed-down and destroyed state of the German "wire" in

the above illustration. It shows the German lines being crossed by some preliminary shell-fire. Only stumps

Achievement: The Victorious Assault on the Vimy Ridge Position.



MBARDMENT CEASED: GOING FORWARD ACROSS "NO MAN'S LAND" TO STORM THE GERMAN TRENCHES.

among the German entrenchments
of the Canadian attack had in most
ed state of the German "wire" in

the above illustration. It shows the previously apparently impregnable barrier on a stretch of "No Man's Land" in front of the German lines being crossed by some of the Canadians. Everywhere the wire was found swept away or flattened down by our preliminary shell-fire. Only stumps of the supporting poles, mostly splintered or broken, remained.—[Canadian War Records Photograph.]



On the Morning of the Battle of Arras—



STARTING OUT TO BACK UP THE BAYONETS OF THE FOREMOST ATTACKING

As fast as the infantry of the attacking line moved forward across the German trenches, carrying one after another, close at their heels followed our supporting line, in readiness to reinforce the bayonet forefront fighters wherever the enemy's resistance proved stubborn. In rear of the supports came on the reserves, to clinch matters where needed, and be at hand for an

The Backbone

LINE: BRITISH SUPPORTS
enemy counter-thrust. So it is
to the correspondents' narrative
for their posts along a comm

Battle of Arras—

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS, April 25, 1917.—[Part 46
New Series]—23



The Backbone of the Grand Attack.



OF THE FOREMOST ATTACKING
carrying one after another, close at
s wherever the enemy's resistance
needed, and be at hand for an

LINE: BRITISH SUPPORTS MAKING THEIR WAY TO THEIR APPOINTED POSTS.

enemy counter-thrust. So it is laid down in battle-formation text-books; so it was carried out in the Battle of Arras, according to the correspondents' narratives. Here we see supports moving out *en masse* shortly before the attack opened; some making for their posts along a communication-trench, others going directly to their stations across the open.—[Official Photograph.]

The Ever-Memorable Exploit of the



Canadians on



ON VIMY RIDGE BATTLEFIELD: GERMAN PRISONERS UNDER BRITISH SUPERVISION

"The Canadian casualties were not heavy in comparison with the expected losses; but the German prisoners were glad to pay for the gift of life by carrying our wounded back. The eagerness of these men was pitiful, and now and then laughable." So Mr. Philip Gibbs describes, speaking of Vimy Ridge battle on the afternoon of the great Canadian exploit. In the

BRINGING IN WOUNDED AT
illustration, German prisoners
light, two-foot gauge, railway
centre of the illustration, advanc-

Exploit of the

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS, April 25, 1917.—[Part 46
New Series]—25

Canadians on Easter Monday, 1917.



PRISONERS UNDER BRITISH SUPERVISION

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pitiful, and now and then laughable."
the great Canadian exploit. In the

BRINGING IN WOUNDED AT A RED CROSS LIGHT-RAILWAY COLLECTING STATION.

Illustration, German prisoners are shown acting as stretcher-bearers and bringing in wounded to the temporary railhead of a light, two-foot gauge, railway line that had already been pushed forward close after the firing-line. Men are seen, in the right centre of the illustration, advancing the line towards where shells are bursting.—[Canadian War Records Photograph.]

FOOTNOTES TO ARMAGEDDON: XXXVII.—A FLAW IN FAME.

"DON'T you talk of photoing me fer picture papers. Na-poo; heroing makes me feel bad. I've 'ad some.

"I was rather a fool that way about a month ago. A feller came along, round this hospital, you see, and took photos. Nice feller 'e was, too. 'E took us in groups, and 'e took us at our little games. We rather liked the idea. He said he was from the *Daily Plate*, an' that our photos would be looked at by millions of people, especially girls. And the best-looking among us would get scores of letters, with the ripest kind of fags attached, from Lonely Munitioneers and other wealthy maidens. Good idea, we thought, so we let him have his fling.

"I must say, he did a lot of fling with me. I'm rather neat at doing things in the conjuring line, and I do other things the fellers like, too. So I did 'em all for 'im, and 'e never seemed tired of snapping me attitudes. 'E was real pleased with me. Said 'e'd make a splash—'Genius in the ranks,' and all that. I was rather a chump, I own. I let 'im do 'is worst.

"Well, after 'aving photo'd us all round, we cheered 'im off, and waited with glad 'earts for the *Daily Plate* to come out showin' us in all our beauty. In a day or two there we was, a bit

smudgy, and with queerer faces than wot we thought we 'ad; but, all the same, it was us. Great sport it was, looking at ourselves in reckless moments, and telling th' other chaps 'ow croolly true to life them pictures were. Great sport it was. I remember we lived on them photos fer weeks.

"Fer meself, I was very proud of meself. The feller 'ad done as 'e said. I was the star turn—the

largest splash on the middle pages, and all that. Fine pictures they were. Never knew I was like that. Rather bucked me. An' you knoo it was me, mind. No gettin' away from that. They'd took extra well. The front face an' side face, an' even th' back o' me 'ead—all me. You couldn't get away from th' fac'. Beautiful pictures, sure. An' then, o' course, me name was underneath: 'Private Edwin

Smyles balances a chair on his chin'; 'Private E. Smyles is seen here opening an umbrella which he will hold over his head as it is raining'; 'Private E. Smyles wears a happy look, conscious of the well-earned rest he has earned in doing his duty in fighting for his King and Country'—you know 'ow they puts it down. I liked the King and Country bit. Struck me as being very 'appy put.

"Oh, I didn't 'arf feel proud. I bought five copies of the *Daily Plate*. I left one about where

[Continued overleaf.]



ON THE WESTERN FRONT: HOWITZERS.
Official Photograph.



ON THE WESTERN FRONT: BRIDGING A MINE-CRATER ON A ROAD.
Official Photograph.



Swea



FIERCE FIGHTERS

"The democratic army of R brilliant share in the adva of April 17 regarding the French communiqué of the attacks, said: "Another vio occupied by Russian troops,

IN FAME.

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(Continued overleaf.)

Swearing-in Russia's "Democratic Army" in France.



FIERCE FIGHTERS ON THE AISNE: RUSSIANS IN FRANCE SWEARING-IN TO THE NEW RÉGIME.

"The democratic army of Russia took part in the battle, taking a brilliant share in the advance." So ran an Exchange message of April 17 regarding the great French offensive. An official French communiqué of the same date, reporting German counter-attacks, said: "Another violent attempt in the sector of Courcy, occupied by Russian troops, also failed." Courcy is some five

miles north of Rheims. Our photographs illustrate the ceremony which changed the Russian brigade in Champagne from an imperial to a democratic force, the taking of the oath to the provisional Government of Russia, administered by a Russian priest. The upper photograph shows the commander, General Lokhvitsky, and his officers; the lower one, soldiers standing behind.—[Photos, Topical.]

the pretty V.A.D. 'elp could see it, and I nailed the pictures o' me out of another over me bed. I thought no end o' meself. I remember fellers I 'adn't 'ardly spoke to before gave me fags, so 's to be seen talking with me. It was all very nice, I can tell you.

"An' th' other fellers envied me, o' course. They said if any Lonely Munitioneers got busy, or if there were any letters with fags in knocking round, they were sure I'd carry off th' honours.

"I thought like that meself. Them photographs were so good I almost thought I'd cornered the Lonely Munitioneer and fag-parcel market. I began to look forward to a good time. Well, that is, I thought that until I was called into the Orderly Room.

"Bit of a shock, that, being called into the Orderly Room. The Captain asked if it was me as 'ad been photographed in the papers. Feeling elated like at fame, I said as that was so.

"'An' it's a good photo. of you, you think?' said the Captain.

"I told 'im it was first-class.

"Good enough, you think, for anyone to recognise you?"

"That was true, on me oath, an' I said so. The Captain nodded.

"It seems it might be," said the Captain. "Somebody 'as."

"I did feel a bit chilly then. I was careful.

"'Oo could 'ave?' I asked, cautious like. 'Oo in th' world?'

"She ses," said the Captain, "she ses she's your wife."

"Well, there was a question to ask a man of a sudden. I didn't know wot to say. After breathin' deep, I ses that I wasn't quite certain, as I didn't know 'ow law stood.

"She ses she is Edith Smyles, neig Caple," said the Captain. "She ses you married 'er in Peckham in 19-0-3. The marriage was a 'appy one



CAPTURED AT TILLOY: A GERMAN MACHINE-GUN EMPLACEMENT ON WHEELS.—[Official Photograph.]

until 19-0-6" ("'Appy, my 'at!' thought I), "but in the autumn of that year she lost sight of you—is all that true?"

"I said, rather gaspy, that I seemed to remember bits of it as being very like. The Captain looks 'arsh at me.

"Then she is your wife, an' you deserted 'er, Smyles?"

"Nasty word that.

"Not really deserted, Sir. A combattancy of temper, really." I caught 'is eye—well, Captains is 'uman. "Do you 'appen to 'ave seen 'er, Sir?" I asked. He coughed a little at that.

"Well, no," 'e ses, "asty like. 'No, not seen 'er. But she 'as sent several letters.' I caught 'is eye again. Well, I know Edith. She 'as a tongue, Edith. She do say things—and she don't do it mildly."

"Mrs. Smyles," ses I to 'im, "Mrs. Smyles don't really get 'er full scope in letters. You should 'ear 'er in the natural."

"Well, 'e began coughin' again. An' then 'e began to give it me 'ot. . . . But I didn't mind that. It was wot Edith wanted that knocked me. No, an' it wasn't really the sixpence a day cold wot came out o' me pay—sixpence a day, fer 'ER. That was bad enough. But 'er kindness

was worse. She demanded 'er rights to visit 'er 'ero 'usband—an', lummy, she do visit me!"

"Me, 'oo expected Lonely Munitioneers an' fags—to get Edie! No more photos in the papers fer me." W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.



ON THE WESTERN FRONT: MEN WHO TOOK PART IN THE ADVANCE: AND SOME CAPTURES FROM TILLOY.

Official Photograph.

"Lummy, I did feel orlright then, I can tell you. All I could say was, 'My wife, strewth!'

"The Captain looked severe like. 'Ave you a wife?' he asks, stern.



With t

PLAYMATES

That a bear should be a people quite as it should is typical of Russia, Lion. As to the British lion-badge on the Royal S the association of Russia

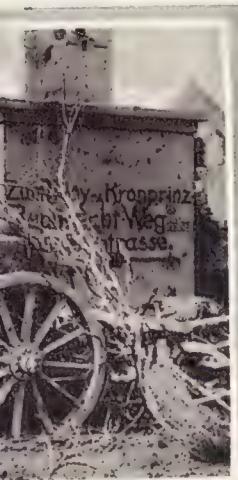
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CHINE-GUN EMPLACEMENT
[Photograph.]

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W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.

With the Russians in France: "Baiko," the Corps Pet.

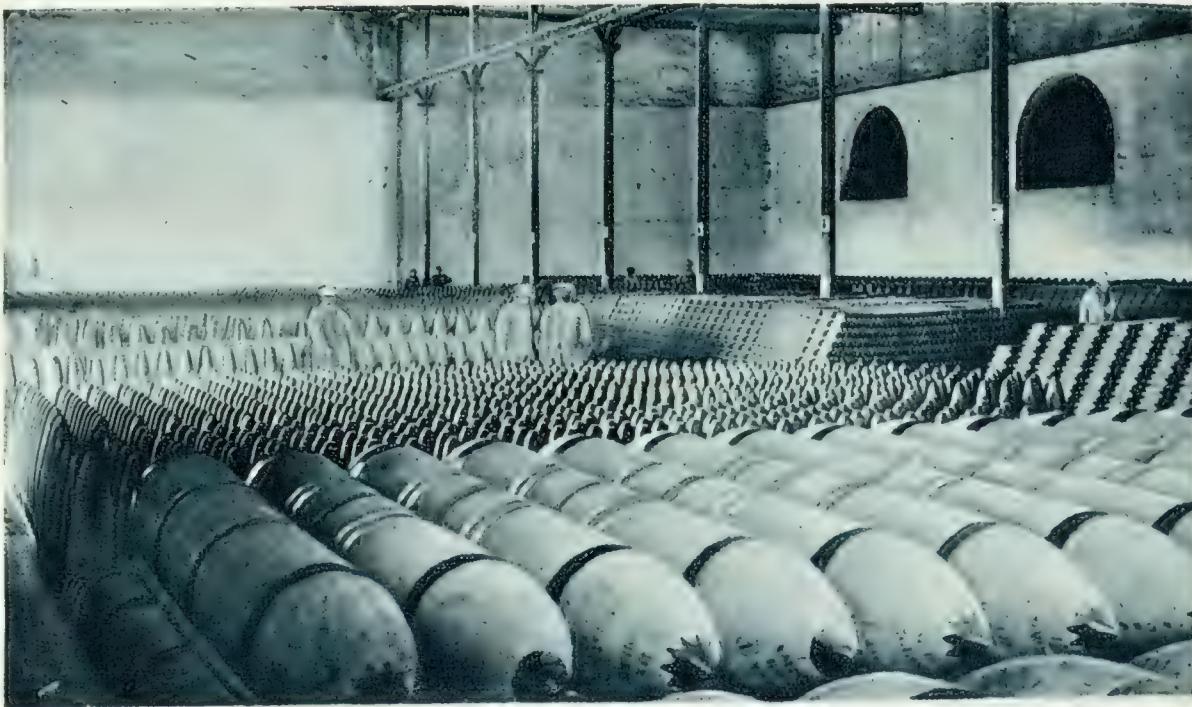


PLAYMATES AT PLAY: "BAIKO" HAVING A GAME WITH A SOLDIER'S MASCOT-KITTEN.

That a bear should be a Russian regimental pet will seem to most people quite as it should be. The Bear, in the popular mind, is typical of Russia, just as we arrogate to ourselves the Lion. As to the British Lion, of course, we have the heraldic lion-badge on the Royal Standard to support the popular conception, the association of Russia with the Bear is, apparently, rather time-

honoured artistic license. "Baiko" is the corps pet of the Russians in France. Some of the troops, while crossing Siberia in the neighbourhood of Lake Baikal, the great inland sea of the country, took a fancy to him and bought him. "Baiko" has been "mentioned in despatches," it is stated, since his arrival at the front in France.—[Photo, by Illustrations Bureau.]

A Granary of Death to feed the french Guns.



"THE ARTILLERY PREPARATION HAD BEEN UPON A PRODIGIOUS SCALE": SHELLS AT TOULON.

These photographs of a single French munition store indicate something of the enormous shell-power behind the French artillery, which has given proof of its resources in the Battle of the Aisne. "The artillery preparation," writes Mr. G. H. Perris in describing the French offensive, "had been upon a prodigious scale. Between Friday afternoon and six o'clock this morning (April 16) big

quantities of shells were thrown into the enemy's lines along the Aisne heights. . . . Never has the preponderant part played by the big guns in the modern battle been so evident as it is to-day." In the upper photograph are seen stacks of shells of various calibres in a shed at Toulon. The lower, taken at Toulon, shows 400-mm. shells.—[French Official Photographs.]

THE FRATERNISATION

Americans in London, and Londoners in America, in mutual satisfaction the "coming in" of the two peoples into the civilisation, will never forget the day of the King's coronation on April 20, when the King and Queen, in their state coaches, drove through the streets of London, and the people, in their thousands, lined the route to witness the grand procession. Londoners, too, had

Guns.



: SHELLS AT TOULON.
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The lower, taken at Toulon,
Official Photographs.]



The U.S.A. and War: "Stars and Stripes" in the City.



THE FRATERNISATION OF THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN: FLAGS AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

Americans in London, and Londoners who have hailed with supreme satisfaction the "coming in" of the United States in the cause of civilisation, will never forget the great demonstration in the City on April 20, when the King and Queen attended the service of consecration at St. Paul's. The vast cathedral was packed to the doors. Londoners, too, headed by the Lord Mayor, Sir William

Dunn, who ordered the British and American flags to be displayed side by side on the front of the Mansion House, made a brave show of bunting. The Stars and Stripes have for a century past stood for freedom, and never before has there been so general a display of the American national flag in London, and assuredly never in so noble a cause.—[Photo, by C.N.]

"This Great Landmark in the History of Mankind."

S. J. Res. 1. (PUBLIC RESOLUTION... NO. 1. 65th CONGRESS.)

Sixty-fifth Congress of the United States of America;

At the First Session,

Begun and held at the City of Washington on Monday, the second day of April, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Declaring that a state of war exists between the Imperial German Government and the Government and the people of the United States and making provision to prosecute the same.

Whereas the Imperial German Government has committed repeated acts of war against the Government and the people of the United States of America: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government which has thus been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared; and that the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the Government to carry on war against the Imperial German Government; and to bring the conflict to a successful termination all of the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States.

Champ Clark

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

T. R. Marshall

Vice President of the United States and
President of the Senate.

Signed 5 April, 1917

Woodrow Wilson

A HISTORIC DOCUMENT: THE WAR RESOLUTION OF THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

It is safe to say that the "Public Resolution No. 1" of the Sixty-fifth Congress, and the subsequent Proclamation, will live among the most famous documents in the history of the United States, and, indeed, of the world. That on the left-hand page is the resolution, with President Wilson's signature. On the right-hand page is the President's signature, with the seal of the United

States, at the end of the Proclamation formally declaring war with Germany. The concluding paragraph seen here contains provisions regarding the arrest of enemy aliens in certain circumstances. The text of the whole Proclamation appeared in the "Times" of April 7. Both Houses of the British Parliament passed on April 18 a resolution welcoming America's decision. In the

[Continued opposite.]

A HISTORIC DOCUMENT

Continued.]
House of Lords Earl Curzon
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April 25, 1917

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THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS.

[Part 46
New Series] - 33

Mankind."



"The Turning-Point in this War."



believe that it is about to violate, any regulation or order issued by the President, or any criminal law of the United States, or of the States of Germany, theronf, will be subject to summary arrest by the United States Marshal, or his deputy, or such other officer as the President may designate, and to confinement in such penitentiary prison, jail, military camp, or other place of detention as may be directed by the President.

This proclamation and the regulations herein contained shall extend and apply to all land and water, continental or insular, in any way within the jurisdiction of the United States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington,
this sixth day of April,
in the year of our Lord one
thousand nine hundred and
seventeen, and of the inde-
pendence of the United States
the one hundred and forty-
first.

By the President

Secretary of State.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

Proclamation formally declaring war with paragraph seen here contains provisions enemy aliens in certain circumstances. Proclamation appeared in the "Times" of the British Parliament passed on welcoming America's decision. In the [Continued opposite.]

A HISTORIC DOCUMENT: PRESIDENT WILSON'S SIGNATURE TO AMERICA'S WAR PROCLAMATION.

Continued.

House of Lords Earl Curzon said: "The entry of the United States into this war is a great event, not merely in the fortunes of the war or in the annals of the American people, but in the moral history of the human race. . . . Each one of us may be proud to have lived in these times and to have witnessed this great landmark in the history of mankind." In the House of

Commons Mr. Bonar Law similarly described the entry of the United States into the struggle as "the greatest event which has happened during the war." "The whole people of this Empire and of all the Allied countries," he continued, "welcome the adhesion of our new Ally with heartfelt sympathy, not only as the greatest event, but . . . the turning-point in this war." —[Photos. Topical.]

WOMEN AND THE WAR.

WITH the coming of Spring, we were told, the women of England would be wanted to speed the plough and indulge in other rural occupations that would develop their muscles and help to stave off famine at one and the same time. Spring delayed her arrival and is long overdue, but between two and three thousand women have enrolled in the Land Army, and are gallantly tackling the heavy, dirty, and hard work promised them by Mr. Prothero at the Albert Hall a few weeks ago. The question as to whether it is "woman's work" no longer arises. Anything that a woman is capable of doing falls within her "sphere" these progressive days; and even farmers, usually the most conservative of men, are beginning to acknowledge that the female farm "hand" who knows her

The authorities take care, however, that Miss "Hodge" shall not imperil her reputation by engaging indiscriminately in any farm work that may happen to take her fancy. Like the military recruit, she has to undergo training, which is given at one of the thousand centres for the purpose established in this country. It is not, of course, claimed to turn out a perfectly finished "hand" in the four

weeks' tuition, but at least the workers gain some idea of the rudiments of their new work, and their capacity for enduring the life is fully tested.

The day's work begins at six a.m. and ends at eight p.m., and half-past nine is the latest hour to which the pupils are allowed to "sit up." Not that there is any disposition to indulge in late hours. Learning to clean cow-houses, to milk, to feed the farm animals, to feed and groom horses, to engage in dairy work, as well as in the more strenuous work of digging, absorbs all available energy, though the fact that the girls improve very quickly in physique, and that their welfare is the especial care of women appointed by the Government for the purpose, shows that the authorities are by no means indifferent to the health and general well-being of the members of the Land Army.

Learning to milk is one of the land girl's most important duties. A £50 cow is a fanciful beast who insists on being gently handled, and retaliates for bad treatment by refusing to give any milk at all. So the recruit tries her 'prentice hand on a dummy cow before attacking the live animal, and when it is remembered that a novice can ruin a valuable animal in half an hour the precaution is seen to be both wise and necessary. The dummy

[Continued overleaf.]



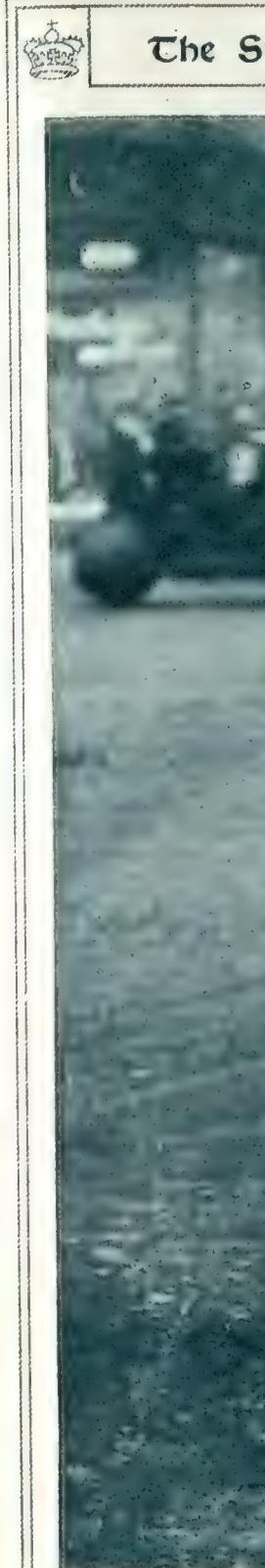
NURSES DECORATED BY THE KING: AFTER THE INVESTITURE.
At a recent Investiture by the King, a number of Nurses were decorated by his Majesty at Buckingham Palace, and were afterwards received by Queen Alexandra. They are seen in our photograph leaving Marlborough House.—[Photograph by Topical.]



WOMEN FARM PUPILS: A GROUP IN BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.
A number of girls are learning farming at Denham, under Miss Tregea, a Cornish instructress. They are billeted in a cottage and provide their own firewood by searching for branches, or felling small trees. Miss Tregea is seen on the left in our photograph.—[Photograph by Alfieri.]



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PROOF OF AMERICAN

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WAR.

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(Continued overleaf.)

The Stars and Stripes in Great Demand in England.



PROOF OF AMERICAN POPULARITY: A LONDON STREET-VENDOR SELLING UNITED STATES FLAGS.

While Parliament has welcomed the entry of the United States into the war, by the passing of resolutions in both Houses and eloquent speeches (quoted elsewhere in this number), popular feeling has shown itself in a simpler form, by a demand for the American flag. The Lord Mayor of London took the lead by displaying the Stars and Stripes along with the Union Jack outside

the Mansion House, and his suggestion that on America Day (April 20) they should be similarly flown together on public buildings throughout the country was eagerly taken up. The only difficulty was in obtaining enough flags for the purpose, and by the 17th, it was reported, several large flag-printers were already sold out of "Old Glory."—[Photo. by C.N.]

cow—more like a square stool than anything else—is provided with wide udders which are filled with water. After a certain amount of practice, the beginner is promoted to a goat;

bye, will shortly be increased to sixty. As to the financial side of the business, the pay offered is twenty-five shillings a week, with a bonus of five shillings on work done.



ROUGH WAR-WORK FOR WOMEN: WHITEWASHING AN OUTHOUSE.
War-time has brought a startling revolution in work deemed suitable for women, and "house-breaking," in the non-criminal sense, and labourers' work generally, are amongst their latest tasks. Women workers are here seen busily whitewashing a shed.—[Photograph by L.N.A.]

then, as her confidence increases, is allowed to get to work on a cow.

The appeal for volunteers to do timber work issued by Mrs. Tennant at the Albert Hall Women's Meeting has been answered, "foresterettes" are already learning the rudiments of their novel job under the Afforestation Department, of which Sir Bampfylde Fuller is the head. Instead of houses, they live in caravans, and their patriotism is proof against even such temptation to "grouse" as has been afforded by the Arctic April weather. A communal canteen is responsible for all the commissariat arrangements, and the chief work done by the girls is cross-sawing for pit-props, and clearing the wood and trimming it. Work of the kind has not, as Mrs. Tennant said, formed any part of the recreative programme of the average young English-woman, but the athletic girl has a considerable "pull" over her less energetic sister when it comes to work that makes pretty considerable demands on sheer physical strength. It is interesting, too, to know that several Canadian women are included amongst the first batch of workers, whose numbers, by the

While some women are doing their best to help save the country from a serious shortage of food, others are engaged in seeing to it that no scrap of food shall be wasted. Upon the Women Directors at the Ministry of Food—Mrs. C. S. Peel and Mrs. Pember Reeves—devolves the responsibility of organising public or communal kitchens, not merely as a help to the poor and needy, but as a means of checking food waste in all classes. Pickled herrings, porridge, pulse foods, soup in jelly form are all included in the prospective menu, and with the depletion of domestic staffs consequent on the war the kitchens—if and when they come into existence further West than Shadwell, where one was opened a week

or two ago—should supply a very real want. So we may still come to the time when queues will be formed outside the "Savoy" or "Cecil" kitchens, and supper parties will return to the house of their hostess each carrying his own meal in a bowl. There is, of course, another side to the matter.



ROUGH WAR-WORK FOR WOMEN: WIELDING THE PICK.
Women are being employed by a Westminster firm in the demolition of buildings. The work is neither easy nor without risk even for navvies, but these women recruits to the army of labour work hard and fearlessly at their unaccustomed labour.—[Photograph by L.N.A.]

At the moment the saving of food is the primary necessity; but later, when peace is restored, in the event of a scarcity of money, the communal kitchen would be of the greatest assistance in helping to alleviate distress.—CLAUDETTE CLEVE.

VICTORY

OUTSIDE the little news is quiet, probably rumours and but nothing on donia there are reports are few, and the encounters on the Italian line are also few and local.

From Mesopotamia comes news of the strengthening of our hand. Sir Stanley Maude has again whipped the Turks, and again he has done it in his clever fashion. Assured of the concentration and reinforcement of the enemy, he delicately withdraws between the Tigris and the Euphrates very readily for the British. Behind Deli Alibey, a trap for the enemy, was thrashed and pretty drastic, as the mirage saved them from being driven



increased to sixty. As to business, the pay offered is a week, with a bonus for work done.

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FIELDING THE PICK.
The demolition of buildings. The work done by these women recruits to the army and labour.—[Photograph by L.N.A.]

Supply of food is the primary when peace is restored, in of money, the communal the greatest assistance in stress.—CLAUDETTE CLEVE.

THE GREAT WAR.

By W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.

VICTORY AGAIN AT BAGHDAD—AMERICAN FOOD-SHIPS—GERMAN UNREST.

OUTSIDE the battle-area of the West there is little news of fighting. The Eastern front is quiet, probably because of the thaw; there are rumours and gun-fire along the Roumanian line, but nothing of striking importance. In Macedonia there appear to have been clashes, but reports are few, and the encounters on the Italian line are also few and local.

From Mesopotamia comes news of the strengthening of our hand. Sir Stanley Maude has again whipped the Turks, and again he has done it in his clever fashion. Assured of the concentration and reinforcement of the enemy, he delicately withdrew his troops in the districts between the Tigris and the Diala, and the Turks very readily followed this "retreating" force. Behind Deli Abbas the British leader had his trap for the enemy: he halted, turned on them, thrashed and chased them. The defeat was pretty drastic, and might have been more so, but the mirage saved the flying Turks. In any case, they were driven back with severe loss to a

position fifty miles north of Baghdad. At the same time, the British front has been pushing its way upward on the Baghdad line until it has come within striking distance of the Turkish base at Samarra. At no point did the enemy resist, and the likelihood is that they will lose yet another stronghold in this field, as well as their hold on this portion of the Baghdad railway.

Among the general war reports there is one which puts the United States already among the belligerents. An American destroyer is said to have encountered a U-boat; this attempted, but failed to torpedo the American. On their part the Germans insist they have no submarines in American waters—yet: the "yet" is studiously embodied. Of more purpose is America's steady assumption of her rôle in the war. President Wilson, grasping the significant question, has already laid his plans for sending food-ships—U-boats or no U-boats—to the Allies. The feeding of the Allies is of paramount importance,

[Continued on Page 40.]



ON THE BRITISH WESTERN FRONT: A NEW 5.9 GERMAN GUN DESTROYED BY OUR ARTILLERY.—[Official Photograph.]



ON THE BRITISH WESTERN FRONT: A FIELD-GUN BATTERY IN ACTION.
Official Photograph.

On the Day after the Opening

of the Great B



SOME OF THE 11,000 GERMAN PRISONERS TAKEN

"I have never seen such crowds of prisoners as are now passing through our back areas," writes Mr. Philip Gibbs, describing what he saw on the day following the opening of the Battle of Arras. In the first two days of that engagement, as Sir Douglas Haig recorded officially, 11,000 prisoners were taken. "Speaking of the prisoners," Mr. Gibbs continues, "they

AT THE OUTSET: MEN OF M
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AT THE OUTSET: MEN OF MANY REGIMENTS.

belonged to many branches of the German Army, infantry and reserve field artillery, Landwehr, foot artillery, pioneers, entrenchment companies, telegraph battalions, Red Cross, trench wireless stations, and supply columns. . . . They were weak with hunger till our men gave them food, for our bombardment had boxed them in for four days."—[Official Photograph.]

and the Americans are initiating a large effort to maintain an unceasing and regular supply. To this end ships will be in constant sailing, and to this end a big scheme for building wooden ships is to be put in hand. At the same time attention is being paid to the opportunities of food supply

war-weariness also, these things finding some sort of expression in a growing demand for democratic control in the State. The Kaiser has met this demand with insubstantial promises, but the unrest continues. There have been important strikes in Berlin and other towns like Leipsic, and a certain amount of rioting. This has been quietened, it is said, but undoubtedly an uneasy feeling is in the air, a feeling which the Allied successes will certainly not assuage. It is not policy to build any victories out of this state of things, since the German has lived so many years under the yoke that subservience is habitual to him. The signs, however, can be noted for the light they throw on the deterioration of German moral.

On the sea the Germans have entered into a war on hospital-ships, and by air we have effected the first of our promised reprisals. Freiburg has been bombed as punishment for the sinking of the *Gloucester* and *Salta*. The Germans are indignant at us

for hitting back; but, to quote their own gospel, the cure is in their own hands. The British attitude towards reprisal is one of extreme distaste, but if by such methods we can save the lives of our non-combatants, then we have a right to undertake them. When



ON THE BRITISH WESTERN FRONT: CAVALRY WAITING FOR THE ORDER TO MOVE UP.—[Official Photograph.]

that Germany may be nurturing by means of the neutrals. Likely channels by which food might reach Germany through Scandinavia and Holland are to be subjected to examination, and the blockade screwed tighter here. Of the problem of America's future military strength we know very little that is definite, as yet. President Wilson is said to be favouring conscription as the equitable and economical means of raising his armies. It is probable that for many months to come the benefits we will obtain through America will be mainly in supply—money, food, munitions, and weapons, like guns, aeroplanes, and the rest.

Quite an interesting phase of the present situation lies in the atmosphere of political incoherence troubling the rulers and the peoples of the enemy Powers. There is apparent a great range of unrest and fretfulness inside Germany and Austria. In Austria it takes the form of political unsettlement, a war-weariness, hunger, and attempted rapprochements with the new Russia. This state of things is symptomatic rather than the basis of definite action. There is, as yet, nothing to build on, the chances of a separate peace with Russia least of all. In Germany the root cause of the unrest is hunger and



ON THE BRITISH WESTERN FRONT: MAKING NEW DUG-OUTS ON NEWLY CAPTURED GROUND.—[Official Photograph.]

the Germans cease to torpedo Red Cross ships, we will refrain. It is also notified that additional hospitals are to be created overseas to reduce sailings, and doctors of military age mobilised for them.

LONDON: APRIL 21, 1917.